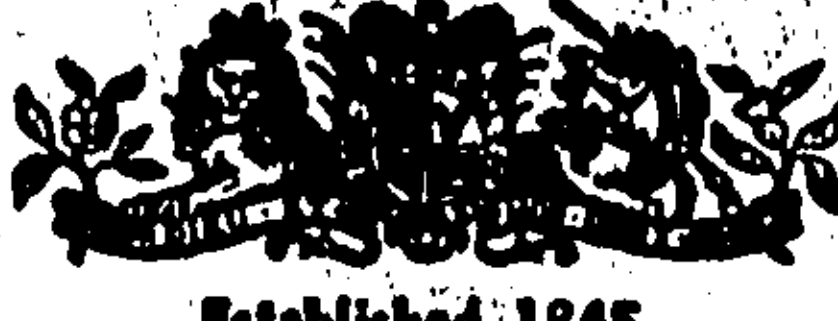


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**COMMENT OF
THE DAY**

The Crucial Test

THE London conference on the Suez Canal has got off to an encouraging start inasmuch that all the delegates have indicated their awareness of the necessity of finding an acceptable solution to the dispute. Even Russia, despite her criticism of the composition of the conference and the manner in which it has been called, has gone so far as to recognize that the canal must be operated under an international authority.

In reality the present conference, although called into being because of Colonel Nasser's act of nationalisation, anticipates what would have become necessary in 12 years' time, and when, undoubtedly, proposals for the future control and operation of the canal, similar to those presented yesterday by Mr. Dulles, would have been advanced.

THE Dulles four-point plan, which has the known support of Britain, France and the Commonwealth, commends itself as a fair and equitable solution to the Suez Canal problem. It provides for Egyptian participation on an equal footing with all the other nations who would constitute the international board and it ensures equitable financial returns for Egypt from the canal's operations.

From an international viewpoint the strong point of the plan is that it prevents any one power from dominating the canal's future and prevents the waterway from becoming a national bone of contention. There can surely be no dispute over the principle enunciated by Mr. Dulles that the operation of the canal should be divorced from the influence of national politics.

The principle is given additional emphasis by the knowledge that Egypt, who now claims national control over the canal, expresses antagonism towards some of the nations who are users of the waterway. It is this knowledge which impairs confidence in the Egyptian government to fulfil at all times the promise of unrestricted use of the canal by all nations. No single nation, holding full control over the canal, and subject to national political policies, can guarantee it would not discriminate against other powers under special circumstances.

COMPPELLING arguments exist for not only the internationalisation of the canal as an open waterway to all shipping, but for its control and administration by an international authority. This the Dulles plan provides for, but it also goes beyond that. From Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's tentative suggestion that the Authority be linked with the United Nations, Mr. Dulles goes the whole way and proposes that it should be fully associated with the U.N. This should still earlier criticism that the United Nations was being bypassed.

Regarded objectively the four-point plan suggests itself as the fairest and most reasonable solution to the canal dispute. Its acceptance by the entire conference, however, depends on all the delegates subscribing to the fundamental principle that the canal must be internationally controlled as well as internationally operated. That is the crucial test of the 22 nations now assembled in London.

TOMORROW'S CHINA MAIL: A PREVIEW

Another big feature-packed Saturday Mail goes on sale tomorrow morning packed with a week-end's reading for you and your family.

The China Mail has special sections for women, children and sportsmen. If you like office hours in the Saturday Mail, too.

EGYPT REJECTS WEST'S PLAN

NASSER'S ENVOY: "WE MUST CONTROL SUEZ CANAL"

'NO POWER TO NEGOTIATE'

London, Aug. 16.

Wing Commander Aly Sabry, President Nasser's chief political officer, tonight rejected a Western-sponsored plan for an international board to control the Suez Canal.

The officer, who arrived here by air after the first day's sessions of a 22-nation conference called in a bid to resolve the Suez crisis, said Egypt insisted on acceptance of its terms for a settlement.

"Colonel Nasser (the Egyptian President) would not have an independent authority for the Canal. We insist we shall have sole rights of the Canal and its economy. If force is applied, we shall defend ourselves," he told a press conference.

The United States, supported by Britain and France, proposed at the conference today that the Canal should be operated by an international authority. Egypt would be represented, but would not dominate it.

Wing Commander Sabry said other nations had no right to take part in control of the Canal, which was nationalised by Egypt three weeks ago. "They are customers with the right of a man going into a shop and no more," he said.

He flew into London to maintain contact with the 22-nation conference on control of the Canal, which opened earlier today. Egypt declined to attend, but a suggestion that a new invitation should be issued now that Wing Commander Sabry is here is being discussed in quarters close to the negotiators.

WATCHING BRIEF

The Egyptian leader said his mission was unofficial, and that he had a "watching brief on the conference."

Asked if he had a particular plan, he said: "It is Nasser's plan." He added that he had no power to negotiate.

In reply to another question, he said: "There will not be any compromise which interferes with the independence and sovereignty of Egypt."

'WE SHALL DEFEND'

"If force is applied, we shall defend ourselves," he added. Wing Commander Sabry emphasised that Egypt was "not taking part in the present London conference in any circumstances."

Asked if he thought any good would come of the London conference, he replied: "maybe." Asked about reports that Iraq was prepared to mediate in the dispute, Wing Commander Sabry said: "We have not asked for mediation. The only way for a settlement is on the basis of Egypt's demand."

He declined to comment when asked whether Egypt would ask Russia for help should force be used in the Canal dispute.

SIGNIFICANT

In Cairo, a British Embassy spokesman tonight described as "significant" the presence in London of Wing Commander Sabry.

"It is encouraging that someone so close to Nasser is in London at the moment," the spokesman said. "His authority would be very great."

In Baghdad, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed today that Iraq was using "her good offices between Egypt and Britain for a settlement of the Suez Canal problem."

The request that Iraq should use its good offices in the Suez crisis was made by the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, head of the Egyptian delegation to last Sunday's meeting of the Arab League.

There are also book reviews, the best film reviews in Hongkong and pictures galore. Here are some of the highlights of tomorrow's Mail: The Amish Way is in fashion in the U.S. Anthony Brody reports on the strange sect whose habits are being spotlighted on the American stage.

Political Committee in Cairo, the spokesman said. "Preliminary representations" were now underway, the spokesman said. Britain had indicated that she would welcome "with sympathy" any useful information from Iraq which would facilitate a solution of the crisis, he stated.—France-Press.

SECOND CONFERENCE?

Washington, Aug. 16. Colonel Nasser is reported to have expressed a willingness to hold a second international Suez Canal conference at Colombo, reliable sources said today.

The sources pointed out Ceylon is equally friendly to the Commonwealth nations and the Arab-Asian bloc and consequently, if another conference were held, the fact it might be in Ceylon and not in Cairo could be considered a conciliatory gesture by Nasser.

They said the Afro-Asian bloc at the United Nations was planning to hold its first meeting on the Suez Canal issue on August 23 when this and other matters were likely to be discussed.

They also understood that Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, would be ready to mediate in the Suez dispute if the London conference proved a failure.

They believed Mr. Hammarskjold might, if he were asked, go on a fact-finding mission to London, Paris, Cairo and possibly other capitals before making recommendations.—United Press.

HUSBAND'S HOLIDAY LASTED SIX YEARS

Ipo, Aug. 16.

A former Supplies Department Rationing Officer in Ipo left his wife and child behind when he sailed to Hongkong six years ago for a "holiday," the Supreme Court was told today.

The Court granted the wife Dorothy Yee Lee Nam, a divorce from Lee Fah Kooi and custody of their child.

The decree nisi is to be made absolute in three months.

In a petition to the Supreme Court last December, Mrs. Lee said her husband told her he was going to Hongkong for a four-month holiday.

When he failed to return, she said she went to look for him in Hongkong but found him in Macao.

"I tried to persuade him to return to Ipo, but he refused without giving me any reason," she said.—Reuter.

Simon Maynard writes on why Commonwealth statesmen favour the Akaba project to bypass the Suez Canal. These are only some of the topical features of tomorrow's China Mail. There are all your regular favourites too: besides crosswords and other brain sharpeners—all in the Saturday Mail.

Four Jews Killed: Egyptians Blamed

Tel-Aviv, Aug. 16.

Four Israelis were killed and 14 were wounded as a result of Egyptian Fadyeen (Suicide Commando) actions in the Negev area today.

Five people were wounded this morning when a mine exploded under a civilian vehicle near Side Bocher. Three soldiers and a woman passenger were killed and two soldiers and seven passengers were wounded, when a bus to Ellath was ambushed at noon.

The driver of the bus said he was going through a difficult area which made it necessary to drive slowly when the bus was hit from three directions by automatic fire.

He saw the empty jeep in which three Israeli soldiers of the convoy were killed, standing at the roadside while two soldiers were badly wounded in another jeep which was following him.

Although wounded in the left hand, the driver managed to get on to Ellath with the dying woman and the wounded passengers.—France-Press.

Mine Death Toll Now 263

Charleroi, Aug. 16.

The final toll of the Marcinelle mine disaster, which has been the subject of various estimates and revisions during the past week, was today estimated at 263 dead and six injured.

About 169 are still missing in the mine, for whom there is no longer any hope.

The Executive Committee of the National Mine Workers Union at Brussels today asked all miners in the country to stop work on Friday as a sign of mourning on the occasion of the victims' funeral.—France-Press.

Plane Crash

Tokyo, Aug. 16.

A Japanese military jet plane, piloted by a Japanese flyer and carrying an American Air Force officer, crashed into the sea off Sendai, north-east of Tokyo tonight.

Coast-Guard patrol boats are probing the area for traces of the pilot, and passenger.—France-Press.

STONES THROWN AT BRITISH COUNCIL

Amman, Aug. 16.

Police dispersed demonstrators who threw stones at the British Council building tonight in protest against the Suez Canal conference in London.

Some arrests were made.—Reuter.

Visit Postponed

Vienna, Aug. 16.

President Nasser has postponed his visit to Hungary which was planned for early September.

Eoka Leaflets Call For Cyprus Truce

Nicosia, Aug. 16.

A call for a truce in the bloody underground war against British rule in Cyprus was issued today in a leaflet purporting to come from the Eoka terrorist organisation.

It said orders had gone out for the suspension of all Eoka activities, to avoid further bloodshed and give both sides a chance to discuss a Cyprus solution.

The leaflet was signed by Eoka's leader Digenis—believed to be a retired Greek army Colonel, George Grivas, with a £10,000 price on his head.

First British reaction was that the leaflet was genuine.

GOVT'S PROMISE

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus—who in a newspaper interview earlier today said "Let the murderers make the first move"—called an immediate conference of his top advisers at Government House to discuss the leaflet.

An official spokesman commented: "If the present senseless violence is called off, as everyone hopes it will be, then indeed a new and more hopeful situation will be created."

He said the Government would "not be backward" in examining the truce offer and added: "Common sense requires that the Government should heed the old advice by their deeds ye shall know them and should see when in fact violence ceases."

Copies of the leaflet simply headed "declaration" were distributed in the streets of Nicosia.

CYPRIOTS EXCITED

Groups of excited Cypriots discarded all caution and gathered at street corners to read them openly under the eyes of the Police. Possession of Eoka's leaflets carries a three-year prison sentence.

The leaflet began: "For 16 months we heroic children of Cyprus have been fighting a bitter struggle for freedom."

Digenis claimed he had undertaken the struggle for "a free Cyprus" and not from personal ambition. He was willing to give "one more proof of my humanitarian sentiments" to prevent bloodshed and help achieve a settlement "in fulfillment of the wishes of a Greek Cyprus."

The Enosis campaign seeks to end British rule over the island colony and unite it with Greece. About four-fifths of the half million population are Greek Cypriots and most of the remainder Turkish Cypriots.

The leaflet said Digenis was ready to "suspend" his activities and was awaiting "full corresponding action on the part of England" for the fulfilment of the aims "expressed, supported and outlined for future discussion by our Etnarch, Archbishop Makarios"—the Enosis leader exiled to the Seychelles on March 9.

AND A WARNING

Digenis had ordered his forces to suspend operations from today "to prove my unshakable desire to promote a favourable solution of the work undertaken by Makarios, and to give him once again a chance to solve the Cyprus national question," the leaflet said.

But it added Eoka would keep their arms at the alert, "ready for new sacrifices" if these were forced upon them.

The truce call comes after a period when some Greek Cypriots have become increasingly outspoken on the wave of violence in which recently their compatriots rather

than the British have been the chief victims. Over the Government-controlled Cyprus Radio today an anonymous Greek Orthodox priest asked Church leaders to encourage violence.

Twenty-two Greek Cypriots have been murdered since the beginning of July in what a British spokesman termed "an indiscriminate wave of terror in an attempt to re-establish the terrorists' rule of fear."

The campaign of violence has already cost the lives of 50 Britons (45 of them servicemen) and about 100 Cypriots. The exact number of Cypriots murdered as part of the Eoka campaign is not known, since some personal crimes are believed to have been falsely attributed to Eoka by those responsible.

Five young men have been hanged by the British Government for their part in the terror campaign. Eoka claims to have put to death two captured British Servicemen and secretly buried them.

Two violent incidents were reported in Cyprus today. A time-bomb exploded in a Royal Air Force coach in a transport park but caused no casualties.

WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

A Greek Cypriot, aged about 24, was found shot near an asbestos mine at Amiantos near here and died in hospital. An official spokesman said it was believed he had been murdered for political reasons.

In Kyrenia, north Cyprus, the Navy announced that it had refuted the yacht 'Fieldfare', sunk by a limpet mine on Monday.

Reports reaching here tonight showed that the truce leaflets have been distributed in all the major cities in Cyprus, apparently as part of a carefully co-ordinated plan.

In Limassol so many leaflets were scattered that some places looked as if they had had a snowfall.

OFFICIAL FEARS

He added there was also the possibility that the Cypriot Communists might seize the chance to "settle further trouble and sabotage the hopes of an agreement at a time when British troops in Cyprus might be needed at Suez."

The ceasing of violence could lead to "the earlier release from captivity" of Archbishop Makarios but "other matters," the official said, were premature to discuss.

Turkish sources here expressed open scepticism at the Eoka truce offer. They described it as an attempt to "get the British to let down their guard."—Reuter.

AUTOMATION PLANE 'ESCAPES'

Palmdale, Aug. 16.

A pilotless drone plane crashed in a shower of rockets today after it escaped from radio control and travelled 70 miles inland, giving this desert community a taste of realistic aerial warfare.

The armed drone was intercepted by Scorpion jet fighters sent up by the Air Force after it received a radio alert that the plane was heading for Palmdale.

Residents of this area estimated that at least a dozen rockets were fired but the Air Force said that the drone, a radio-controlled Hellcat, had only a limited gasoline supply and probably crashed from lack of fuel rather than as a result of rocket action.

The Air Force, however, said the plane made three firing passes at the drone and fired more than 200 rockets of the 2.75-inch type at the plane. A spokesman warned residents of the area to leave unattended any unexploded rockets they might find in the area.

NOT DANGEROUS

The unexploded rockets have a safety device and were not considered dangerous unless tampered with, the spokesman said. Special demolition crews sped to the scene to collect and disarm the unexploded rockets.

The rockets tipped into the streets on the outskirts of Palmdale. The Sheriff's station sent several brush fires which started at about the same time they have been caused by the missiles, although it was not definitely established that the rockets came from rocket action.—United Press.

DEMOCRAT PARTY NOMINATION

Adlai Romps Home

Chicago, Aug. 16.

The Democrat national convention tonight handed Mr. Adlai Stevenson the Party's presidential nomination by unanimous vote after he had won the honour on the first ballot.

The unofficial result of the first ballot was:

Stevenson	905 1/2
Harriman	210
Davis	33
Battle	32 1/2
Timmerman	23 1/2
Symington	45 1/2
Johnson	80
Lausche	5 1/2
Chandler	36 1/2

Votes necessary for nomination: 686 1/2.



Adlai Stevenson

Mr. Stevenson, reluctant 1952 candidate who fought unceasingly for the nomination this year, crushed the campaign of Governor Averell Harriman of New York—and former President Truman—with such overwhelming power that he stood in undisputed control of the Democrat Party.

The eloquent "unemployed politician" from Illinois won the nomination on a programme of moderate liberalism, based on a political divorce from the extreme reforms of the New Deal and Fair Deal and keyed to promises of a new "forward look" in politics.

Mr. Harriman, who had pledged to fight for the nomination until he was "the last man left," was not alone in his defeat. Mr. Truman, who had staked all his political know-how on his conviction that he could swing the convention to Mr. Stevenson as a "defeatist" who could not win in November, suffered an even more personal defeat than the New York Governor.—United Press.

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• BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

I WAS shown yesterday, in the Eastcheap offices of a petroleum company, a chart of the pipe-lines in the territory of the Clam of Chowdh.

• JACOBY ON BRIDGE

New Near-Bridge Game Invented

By OSWALD JACOBY

TODAY'S hand is taken from the fascinating new book "Contract Bridge for Three," by George S. Coffin. This game comes closer to real bridge than any other version of three-handed bridge I have seen.

The North cards are turned face up before the bidding (assuming that the empty seat is that of North). The dummy belongs to South, and he plays the dummy hand in its regular turn no matter which player is the declarer. West always bids first, so that the two partners have one bid apiece before South has a chance to speak.

If South becomes declarer, the play is normal. If West or East becomes declarer, the declarer's partner keeps his cards and plays them. This is usually more difficult than the ordinary play of a hand.

In the hand shown today, South could see the exposed North hand before he made his bid of four hearts. Strangely enough, South should have bid four spades instead of four hearts.

At hearts, South must ruff the second diamond, gives up a spade trick, and is made to ruff

NORTH 18	
♠ 9 4 3	
♥ 5 4 3	
♦ 8 7 6 4	
♣ J 10 3	
WEST (D)	
♠ Q J 10	
♥ 9 8	
♦ A K J 9 5	
♣ Q 4 2	
EAST	
♠ K 2	
♥ 7 6 2	
♦ Q 10 3	
♣ 9 8 7 6 5	
SOUTH	
♠ A 8 7 6 5	
♥ A K Q J 10	
♦ A 2	
♣ A	
Neither side vul.	
West North East South	
1 ♣ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 4 ♥	
Pass Pass Pass Pass	
Opening lead—♦ K	

another diamond. South draws trumps, cashes the ace of spades, and gives up another spade trick, hoping that the player with three spades will have no more diamonds. But West wins the trick and can lead two more diamonds, for South has run out of trumps.

South could save a trick by drawing only two trumps, and giving up a third. But he has no choice. He must draw four trumps against good defence. Five spades is, however, unbeatable.

At spades, South ruffs the second diamond and leads a low spade. It is made to ruff another diamond, leads out the ace of trumps, and then proceeds to cash winning cards in hearts and clubs. West can eventually ruff something, but South still has a trump to regain the lead.

♥+CARD Sense♦

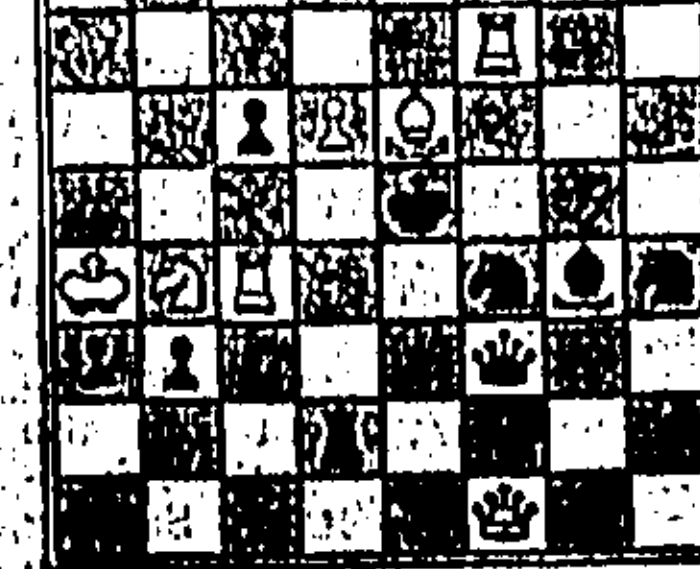
Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:
North East South West
1 Heart 2 Diamonds
You, South, hold:
♠ K 7 2 ♥ K J 7 5 ♦ A ♣ K Q J 3 2
What do you do?
A—Bid three diamonds. This one bid is the opponent's suit is forcing to game and indicates interest in a slam.

TODAY'S QUESTION
At rubber bridge, neither side vulnerable, the bidding has been:
West North East South
1 Heart Pass Pass
You, South, hold:
♠ 7 3 2 ♥ J 8 4 ♦ K 7 5 ♣ Q J 3
What do you do?
Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. ATANASIO

Black, 9 pieces



White, 6 pieces.
What is the plan?
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q—R5, 2. Q—R6, 3. Q—R7, 4. Q—R8, 5. Q—R9, 6. Q—R10, 7. Q—R11, 8. Q—R12, 9. Q—R13, 10. Q—R14, 11. Q—R15, 12. Q—R16, 13. Q—R17, 14. Q—R18, 15. Q—R19, 16. Q—R20, 17. Q—R21, 18. Q—R22, 19. Q—R23, 20. Q—R24, 21. Q—R25, 22. Q—R26, 23. Q—R27, 24. Q—R28, 25. Q—R29, 26. Q—R30, 27. Q—R31, 28. Q—R32, 29. Q—R33, 30. Q—R34, 31. Q—R35, 32. Q—R36, 33. Q—R37, 34. Q—R38, 35. Q—R39, 36. Q—R40, 37. Q—R41, 38. Q—R42, 39. Q—R43, 40. Q—R44, 41. Q—R45, 42. Q—R46, 43. Q—R47, 44. Q—R48, 45. Q—R49, 46. Q—R50, 47. Q—R51, 48. Q—R52, 49. Q—R53, 50. Q—R54, 51. Q—R55, 52. Q—R56, 53. Q—R57, 54. Q—R58, 55. Q—R59, 56. Q—R60, 57. Q—R61, 58. Q—R62, 59. Q—R63, 60. Q—R64, 61. Q—R65, 62. Q—R66, 63. Q—R67, 64. Q—R68, 65. Q—R69, 66. Q—R70, 67. Q—R71, 68. Q—R72, 69. Q—R73, 70. Q—R74, 71. Q—R75, 72. Q—R76, 73. Q—R77, 74. Q—R78, 75. Q—R79, 76. Q—R80, 77. Q—R81, 78. Q—R82, 79. Q—R83, 80. Q—R84, 81. Q—R85, 82. Q—R86, 83. Q—R87, 84. Q—R88, 85. Q—R89, 86. Q—R90, 87. Q—R91, 88. Q—R92, 89. Q—R93, 90. Q—R94, 91. Q—R95, 92. Q—R96, 93. Q—R97, 94. Q—R98, 95. Q—R99, 96. Q—R100, 97. Q—R101, 98. Q—R102, 99. Q—R103, 100. Q—R104, 101. Q—R105, 102. Q—R106, 103. Q—R107, 104. Q—R108, 105. Q—R109, 106. Q—R110, 107. Q—R111, 108. Q—R112, 109. Q—R113, 110. Q—R114, 111. Q—R115, 112. Q—R116, 113. Q—R117, 114. Q—R118, 115. Q—R119, 116. Q—R120, 117. Q—R121, 118. Q—R122, 119. Q—R123, 120. Q—R124, 121. Q—R125, 122. Q—R126, 123. Q—R127, 124. Q—R128, 125. Q—R129, 126. Q—R130, 127. Q—R131, 128. Q—R132, 129. Q—R133, 130. Q—R134, 131. Q—R135, 132. Q—R136, 133. Q—R137, 134. Q—R138, 135. Q—R139, 136. Q—R140, 137. Q—R141, 138. Q—R142, 139. Q—R143, 140. Q—R144, 141. Q—R145, 142. Q—R146, 143. Q—R147, 144. Q—R148, 145. Q—R149, 146. Q—R150, 147. Q—R151, 148. Q—R152, 149. Q—R153, 150. Q—R154, 151. Q—R155, 152. Q—R156, 153. Q—R157, 154. Q—R158, 155. Q—R159, 156. Q—R160, 157. Q—R161, 158. Q—R162, 159. Q—R163, 160. Q—R164, 161. Q—R165, 162. Q—R166, 163. Q—R167, 164. Q—R168, 165. Q—R169, 166. Q—R170, 167. Q—R171, 168. Q—R172, 169. Q—R173, 170. Q—R174, 171. Q—R175, 172. Q—R176, 173. Q—R177, 174. Q—R178, 175. Q—R179, 176. Q—R180, 177. Q—R181, 178. Q—R182, 179. Q—R183, 180. Q—R184, 181. Q—R185, 182. Q—R186, 183. Q—R187, 184. Q—R188, 185. Q—R189, 186. Q—R190, 187. Q—R191, 188. Q—R192, 189. Q—R193, 190. Q—R194, 191. Q—R195, 192. Q—R196, 193. Q—R197, 194. Q—R198, 195. Q—R199, 196. Q—R200, 197. Q—R201, 198. Q—R202, 199. Q—R203, 200. Q—R204, 201. Q—R205, 202. Q—R206, 203. Q—R207, 204. Q—R208, 205. Q—R209, 206. Q—R210, 207. Q—R211, 208. Q—R212, 209. Q—R213, 210. Q—R214, 211. Q—R215, 212. Q—R216, 213. Q—R217, 214. Q—R218, 215. Q—R219, 216. Q—R220, 217. Q—R221, 218. Q—R222, 219. Q—R223, 220. Q—R224, 221. Q—R225, 222. Q—R226, 223. Q—R227, 224. Q—R228, 225. Q—R229, 226. Q—R230, 227. Q—R231, 228. Q—R232, 229. Q—R233, 230. Q—R234, 231. Q—R235, 232. Q—R236, 233. Q—R237, 234. Q—R238, 235. Q—R239, 236. Q—R240, 237. Q—R241, 238. Q—R242, 239. Q—R243, 240. Q—R244, 241. Q—R245, 242. Q—R246, 243. Q—R247, 244. Q—R248, 245. 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Japan's Stand On Suez Issue

PURELY ECONOMIC MATTER: NO MAJOR ROLE IN TALKS

London, Aug. 16.

It was a matter of paramount importance for Japan that the right of freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal should be maintained, Mr Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese chief delegate to the Suez conference here, said today.

Mr Shigemitsu made Japan's stand on the Suez question clear for the first time after attending the opening session of that conference.

Mr Shigemitsu summed up Japan's position as follows:

1. Japan as a trading nation had the greatest interest in seeing the freedom of navigation upheld in the Canal.
2. Japan could not agree to the use of force in settling this programme because this would tend to harm the peaceful international relationships.
3. The rights of any country should not be unilaterally ignored.

Mr Shigemitsu said he felt that England and France, who were most concerned in upholding the principle of the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, should try to work out a formula for settling their differences with Egypt through negotiation.

Difficulties

For Japan the Suez question was purely an economic matter and therefore, Mr Shigemitsu said, she was not in a position to play a major role at the conference.

At the same time the Foreign Minister said that political questions were involved and the talks might run into some difficulties.

Questioned on whether Japan supported Egypt's nationalisation of the Canal, Mr Shigemitsu replied:

"I do not want to make any comment on that."

Mr Shigemitsu said that when the opportune moment came he would state Japan's position by stressing how important she regarded the freedom of navigation through the Canal.—*Reuter*.

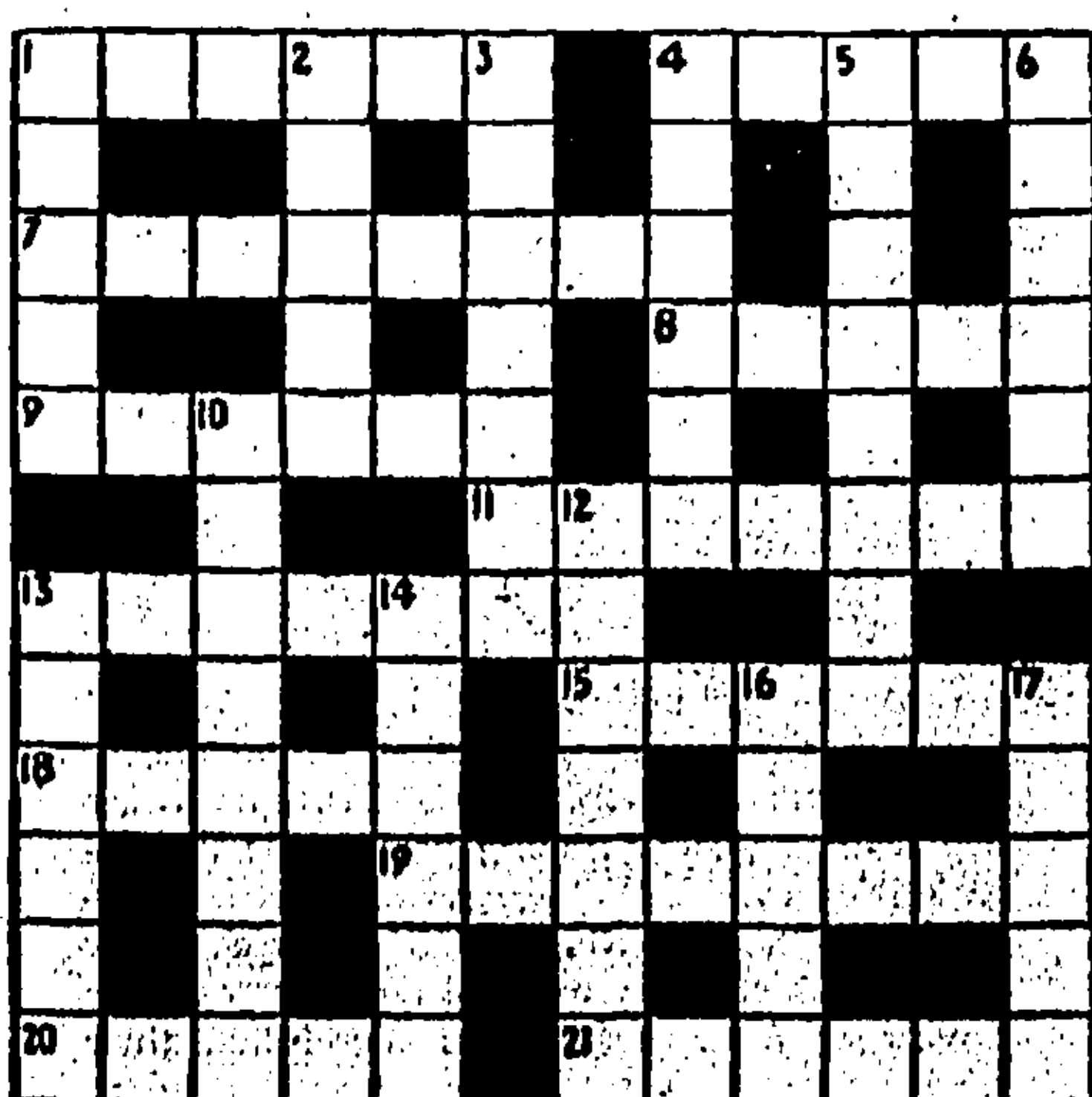
West New Guinea Issue For UN

Djakarta, Aug. 16.—Indonesian Premier, Ali Sastroamidjojo, announced today that the Government would bring the dispute with the Netherlands over West New Guinea before the United Nations "in due time."

He made the statement in a special session of Parliament on the eve of Indonesia's 11th Independence Day.

President Sukarno attended the session but did not address the House as he did in previous years.—*France-Press*.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Forces open (6).
 - Hubbub (5).
 - Trick (8).
 - Worth (5).
 - Deeds (6).
 - Northern (7).
 - Verities (7).
 - Emits audibly (6).
 - Entertain (5).
 - Blow up (6).
 - Hazards (5).
 - Disasters untold (6).
- DOWN**
- Schemes (5).
 - Rapid (7).
 - Salary (7).
 - Quake (6).
 - Opening (6).
 - Jostle (6).
 - Tortures (8).
 - Took without right (7).
 - Parent (6).
 - Buries (6).
 - Prickles (5).
 - Sports groups (8).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Keep, 4. Bandits, 6. Room, 9. Lido, 10. Rustler, 11. Feet, 12. Mares, 14. Decree, 17. Advers, 19. Rains, 22. Soldier, 23. Ham, 24. Heat, 25. November, 29. Iria, 30. Stunt, 31. Detect, 32. Grow, Down: 2. Exiled, 3. Proper, 4. Bored, 5. Amused, 6. Deter, 7. Thrill, 8. Mares, 13. Rial, 15. Emits, 16. Storm, 18. Behave, 20. Allure, 21. Smelt, 28. Ostrich, 29. Cattle, 33. Bore.

Nasser Passes De Lesseps



An employee of the Suez Canal Company walks past company headquarters at Ismailia carrying a portrait of President Nasser—about the time Nasser was announcing his refusal to come to the London conference on the Suez issue. Bust in background is that of Ferdinand de Lesseps, engineer who designed the Canal.—*Express Photo*.

GENERAL STRIKE FAILS IN KARACHI

Karachi, Aug. 16.

A threatened general strike in support of Egypt's nationalisation of the Suez Canal failed to materialise today in the face of a government ban on public demonstrations.

The Government ban was largely inspired by an anti-government demonstration staged yesterday to protest the actions of Karachi's British-born police chief, but it effectively stifled the planned walk-out in sympathy with Egypt—a walkout which brought Muslim cities elsewhere in the Middle East to a virtual standstill.

Only a few isolated demonstrations were reported from the centre of Karachi during the day. Work elsewhere resumed proceeding normally. The Government banned all public demonstrations for 15 days this morning and jailed 25 leaders of yesterday's protest march to the home of Premier Mohammad Ali.

SECURITY TIGHTENED

Police tightened their security precautions around the Premier's house today and kept a close watch on the dozens of Muslim religious processions winding through the city. The religious processions were not affected by the Government ban.

Yesterday's demonstration was sparked by public anger against the alleged madamism of Sir Gilbert Grace, Karachi's British-born police chief. Thousands of marchers, urged on by agitators calling for support of Egypt and the ousting of Grace converged on Ali's home, brushing aside a police cordon.

Not until the Premier had personally come to the door of his home and promised that "justice shall be done," could the demonstrators be dispersed. Police wedged out the ring-leaders and held them overnight for questioning.—*United Press*.

TERRORIST GIVES UP

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 16.—A 35-year-old Chinese Communist terrorist surrendered to a Malay rubber tapper near Kepong, Central Malaya, today, an official communiqué reported.

He is Kam Fatt, a branch committee member. He told police he slipped away from his comrades yesterday after hearing a "voice" aircraft broadcasting a personal message urging him to surrender.—*Reuter*.

Treatment For Food Poisoning

Rochester, Aug. 16.—A physician at the Mayo Clinic here has reported chloromycetin (chloramphenicol) was used effectively to treat four patients who had contracted food poisoning.

Dr Philip W. Brown wrote that the food poisoning victims were "much better" within 48 hours after being treated with Chloromycetin.

All four patients had eaten a salmon salad which "had been prepared in the morning for consumption in the afternoon." It had been placed in a cool pantry, but not in a refrigerator.

After the guests had eaten and gone home," Dr Brown said, "reports that some of the guests were suffering from acute gastroenterocolitis began to come in."

RATHER ILL

He said 39 persons who ate the salmon salad "were known to be rather ill," including a cook who "had eaten generously of the dish." Dr Brown said the cook had taken some of the salmon salad home to his cat, which sniffed at it but refused to eat it.

"Four of the patients were admitted to the hospital that night, prostrated by diarrhoea, vomiting and loss of fluid. Cultures were promptly obtained and on suspicion, chloramphenicol (chloromycetin) in dose of 250 mg. was administered."

Salmonella montevideo proved to be present. The four hospital patients received chloromycetin (chloromycetin)," he said, "and within 48 hours they were much better."—*United Press*.

Ceylon Signs Deal With Czechs

Colombo, Aug. 16.—Ceylon and Czechoslovakia signed a three-year agreement today for mutual economic co-operation—the first of its kind ever entered into by Ceylon with a Communist country.

The agreement includes provision for payment by instalments for capital goods supplied by Czechoslovakia to Ceylon.

Mr J. Robert Chetty, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade said Czechoslovakia could "provide Ceylon with a large number of necessary goods and services."

The country was interested in Ceylon's rubber, coconut, and other products.—*United Press*.

French Expecting More Trouble In North Africa

Rabat, Aug. 16.

The third anniversary next Monday for Sultan Mohammed V's exile was declared a National Day of "faith and sacrifice" today and French authorities in North Africa braced for trouble.

A year ago, August 20, before the Sultan returned to the throne of what has since become independent Morocco, rebel uprisings and France's counter-action claimed the lives of 800 persons here and 1,200 in Algeria.

The bulk of the dead were Moslems, but 50 French civilians were butchered and burned at Oued Zem, 90 miles south of here, and 60 French civilians were massacred at Philippeville in Algeria.

State Of Rebellion

Though Morocco is now independent incidents between nationalists and French troops have persisted. Algeria remains in a state of rebellion.

Proclamation of the anniversary was made by the National Council of the Resistance and the National Liberation Army, and was broadcast by Radio Morocco.

JAPANESE PRINCE DEPARTS

Tokyo, Aug. 16.

The brother of the Japanese Emperor, Prince Mikasa, accompanied by Princess Mikasa, left Tokyo by air tonight for Ceylon to attend the 25th anniversary of the founding of this Buddhist country.

Before leaving, the Prince attended ceremonies as the Emperor's proxy and the representative of the Japanese Government.

The Prince will leave Ceylon on August 30 for Bangkok, where he will join the Japanese archaeological expedition to Mesopotamia.

He will visit the King of Iraq and the Shah of Iran while in the Middle East and will officiate at the opening of archaeological excavations at Mosul, across the river from Nineveh.

The Princess will return home directly from Bangkok.—*France-Press*.

Ship Routed Around Cape

Georgetown, Aug. 16.—The first ship diverted from the Suez Canal to call at Trinidad for bunkering was the British-owned ship King Malcolm. It was learned today in Georgetown that the ship is on its way to Chile.

The ship is owned by the Chilean company, Compania Naviera de Chile, and is captained by a Chilean.

Publication Of Korean Dictionary

New York, 17.

The first definitive dictionary of the Korean language—saved from the Communist invasion of Korea when the manuscript was buried in a pickle jar—will be published under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, it was announced here today.

Announcing the grant of 36,400 dollars the Foundation said that the dictionary has been threatened almost continuously by invaders from Japan and China since it was begun.

The grant was made to the Korean Language Society, an organization of Korean scholars with headquarters in Seoul.

TWO VOLUMES

"The Society began working on the dictionary during the Japanese occupation of Korea," the Foundation said, "but it was suppressed and could not complete its task until the postwar years."

"Plans for publication were made but only two volumes of the six-volume book could be published before the Communist invasion of Korea, where the President of the Society was imprisoned for the second time," the announcement said.

The Foundation added: "Although the manuscript, buried in a pickle jar in the President's garden, was saved, most of the printed volumes, as well as printed sheets and printing materials, were destroyed."

"Because the dictionary has been threatened almost continuously by invaders from two countries since it was begun, and because of its unique place in Korean letters, it is viewed in Korea as a major scholarly achievement and as a symbol of Korea's independence."

"The spelling system and the Korean alphabet used in it are now standard in Korean writing, from the daily press to school texts and scholarly treatises."—*Reuter*.

Elimination Of Malaria In China

Paris, Aug. 16.

China will eliminate malaria in the coming seven years, according to a plan mapped out at a national malaria prevention conference, which closed in Canton on Tuesday, the New China News Agency reported tonight.

Twenty-three malaria prevention centres had now been set up in the provinces where the disease has been prevalent. It was reported at the conference.

Studies have been made of the anopheline species of mosquitoes and of the distribution and nature of the malaria regions, the agency said.

The plan calls for the training of a large number of experts in the next two years to staff a wide network of malaria prevention centres, both in urban and rural areas.

Experience in malaria prevention was exchanged at the conference, including effective prescriptions of traditional Chinese medicine. A handbook will be compiled on the basis of these experiences, the agency added.—*France-Press*.

CHIANG AND MADAME IN PAPER CARTOON

New York, Aug. 16.

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek are currently appearing—albeit anonymously—in one of America's leading cartoon strips.

Not only that, but the Chinese Nationalist leader and his wife are in more than a little trouble—supposedly of the "keeping foreign ships engaged in running rubber and other war materials to China."

It won't be until about mid-September that the readers of some 300 large American newspapers, including the New York Daily News, and the Chicago Tribune will discover that the Nationalist army is engaged in all sorts of "keeping foreign ships engaged in running rubber and other war materials to China."

Nasty Trick

It's a nasty trick to prematurely unravel the suspense built up by Winston and the truth is the ship is being sunk by a 14-year-old Chinese boy named Chen. They had been warned, Chen said, that the ship was carrying rubber and other war materials to China.

Dag Hammarskjöld Calls For End Of Violence

United Nations, Aug. 16.

The Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, called tonight for all measures to prevent violence in the Middle East such as the "irresponsible actions" in Israel today in which four Israelis were killed and eight wounded.

In a formal statement issued at United Nations headquarters, Mr Hammarskjöld said: "I have learned with great regret about the two serious incidents today. I wish to express my deep sympathy for those stricken by these irresponsible actions."

Mr Hammarskjöld, who was in contact twice today with the UN truce supervisor, Major-General E. L. M. Burns, in Jerusalem to discuss the Middle East situation, reminded all parties of their "most serious moral obligation" under the ceasefire he negotiated in May.

Vital Interest

"Pending an investigation of today's incidents, which would make it possible to clarify the full responsibility, I must, with all possible emphasis, renew my appeal for measures against infiltration and acts of violence such as these, so contrary to the conditions of peace and order which it must be of vital interest for all to maintain," he said.

Mr Hammarskjöld's statement said that, according to the information he had at this time, four Israeli citizens were killed and eight wounded in today's incidents. He said the first took place when a civilian vehicle was blown up by a mine 10 kilometres south of Sede Boker, where another incident took place on August 14, when a truck was blown up by a mine.

In the second incident, a bus and a jeep were attacked on the road in Elath.

Moral Obligation

"In my report to the Security Council of May 9, 1956, I pointed out the duty of the governments in the region to observe strictly the military ceasefire, and also their obligation to take active measures against all crossings of demarcation lines and acts of violence in connection therewith," said the statement.

"This, in my view, is a most serious moral obligation on which the maintenance of the ceasefire may ultimately depend."

Mr Hammarskjöld concluded: "In the light of the results of the investigation (of today's incidents), it will be decided what action should be taken by me because of these most serious acts of violence, including requests for punishment of the transgressors."—*United Press*.

US ENVOY BACK IN ITALY

Rome, Aug. 16.

Mrs Clara Booth Luce, American Ambassador to Italy, returned here today after a three-month stay in the United States to undergo treatment for arsenic poisoning.

Last July, Time magazine—published by her husband, Mr Henry Luce—claimed that Mrs Luce had been suffering from arsenic poisoning caused by particles of paint dropping from her bedroom ceiling into her morning cup of coffee.

The magazine added that she had completely recovered and that the ceiling had been repainted.—*Reuter*.

SHEPILOV VISITS ABBEY

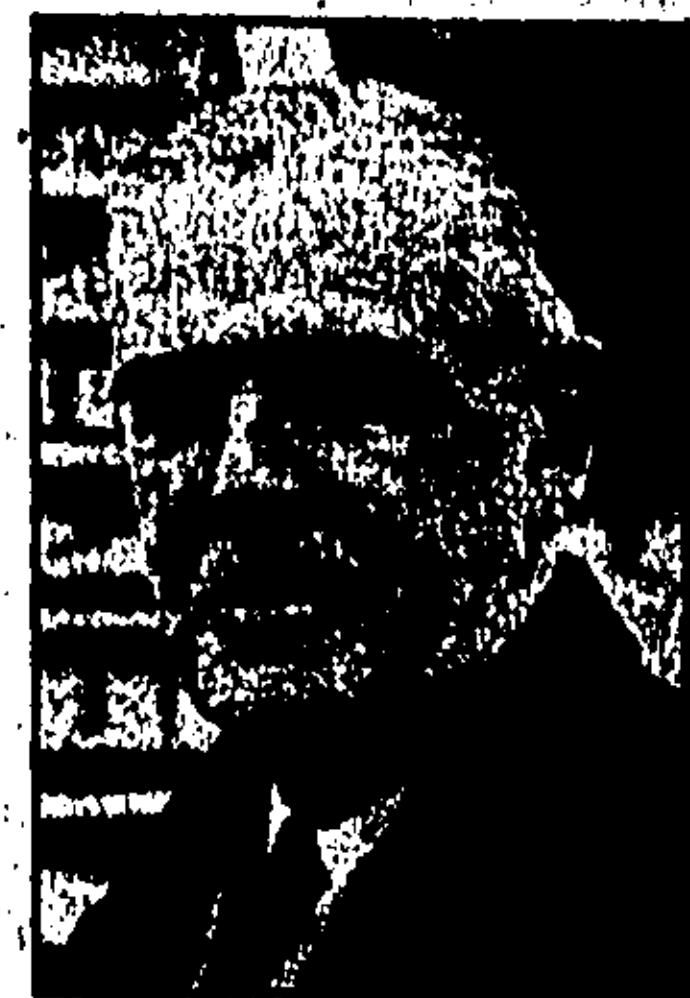
London, Aug. 16.

Mr Dmitri Shepilov, Russia's new Foreign Minister, went to church as a sightseer—here this evening.

When the Suez Canal conference, which he is attending, adjourned for the day the tall Soviet statesman went for a walk along the busy Thames embankment.

Accompanied by Mr Jakob Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, and other Russian delegates he took a long look at the House of Parliament.

They had a very good view of the House of Commons, which was lit up by the floodlights of the Houses of Parliament.



SIR OTTO LUND
ST JOHN'S CHIEF DIES

News was received in Hongkong this morning of the death in a London hospital last night of Lieut-Gen. Sir Otto Lund, KCB, DSO, Commissioner-in-Chief of St John Ambulance Brigade.

He visited Hongkong in 1952 and 1955 in the course of his overseas tours of St John Ambulance groups and other welfare organisations.

Born on November 28, 1891, Gen. Lund was educated at Winchester College. Later he joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1914.

He served in France in World War I, where he won the DSO and was mentioned in despatches four times. He was ADC to Gen. Lord Rawlinson when the latter was Commander-in-Chief in North Russia.

Gen. Lund was Deputy Director of Operations, War Office, in September 1939. Subsequently he became Major-General, Royal Artillery, Home Forces. Later he served with the 21st Army Group until February 1944, when he was appointed Director Royal Artillery, War Office. In 1946 he was appointed GOC-in-C Anti-Aircraft Command.

Sir Otto retired from the Army in 1948. He received the KCB the same year.

DOCTOR SHORTAGE IN MALAYA

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 16.

Malaya, faced with a shortage of doctors, might not be able to recruit medical officers from India because of a disagreement with the Indian Government on wages and working conditions, a government spokesman said today.

He said negotiations between the Indian and Federation governments had almost reached a deadlock.

He said Malaya wanted 70 Indian doctors but more than 100 had applied.

FREE PASSAGES

The Indian Government has asked for higher salaries for Indian doctors during their three-year contracts in Malaya and free passages to and from Malaya for their older children. The Federation Government has said it would pay the passages of younger children only. It had also offered Indian doctors a basic pay of 750 Malayan dollars plus a cost of living allowance.

"And there is this matter of the specialisation of the doctors," the spokesman said.

He said the Indian Government was not prepared to accept the offer.

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He said the Indian

ARE WE ASKING TOO MUCH OF OUR LEADERS?

DWIGHT Eisenhower's recent record of illness also has a crucial lesson for all of us in Britain. For it spotlights a British problem too, a problem which grows more threatening with each decade—the problem of how we are to deal with the enormous burden which we now load on the minds and bodies of our public men.

Take just the three chief offices of State—Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Since 1945 a total of 11 men have occupied these posts. Yet I have seen only three or four of them escape the danger list.

Of the rest, two—Ernest Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps—were killed by the strain of work.

Five more—Earl Attlee, Sir Winston Churchill, Sir Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillan, and myself—have been put out of action at one time or another by serious illness.

Why? Why?

"Why is this?" the ordinary citizen may ask. "Why are you modern Ministers so much less tough than Gladstone or Disraeli, who continued in office till a ripe old age?"

My answer is that Gladstone and Disraeli bore scarcely any responsibility at all for the economic life of the country they governed. There were almost no social services. Even foreign affairs then involved only comparatively simple relationships with the Courts and Governments of Europe.

How different is the situation today. During just the last few days the present Government has had to deal with such vital problems as the Trinidad Oil Deal, the prices of coal, gas, electricity, and the suckings in the car industry.

Work doubled

THEN there is the Cold War—Sir Anthony Eden told me—when he returned to the Foreign Office in 1951—that the work had doubled since he left it in 1945.

The effect of all this extra work on the lives of a leading Minister is startling. He must not only work at full pressure at his Ministry each morning; he must not only receive deputations and speak at conferences; he must not only sit and debate in Parliament and attend Cabinet and committee meetings; he must not only shine in public functions on a number of evenings. If he is going to keep in command of affairs, he must also take home a great mass of documents and written reports each night to master before he goes to bed. Look at the kind of hours which a Minister has to keep as a result.

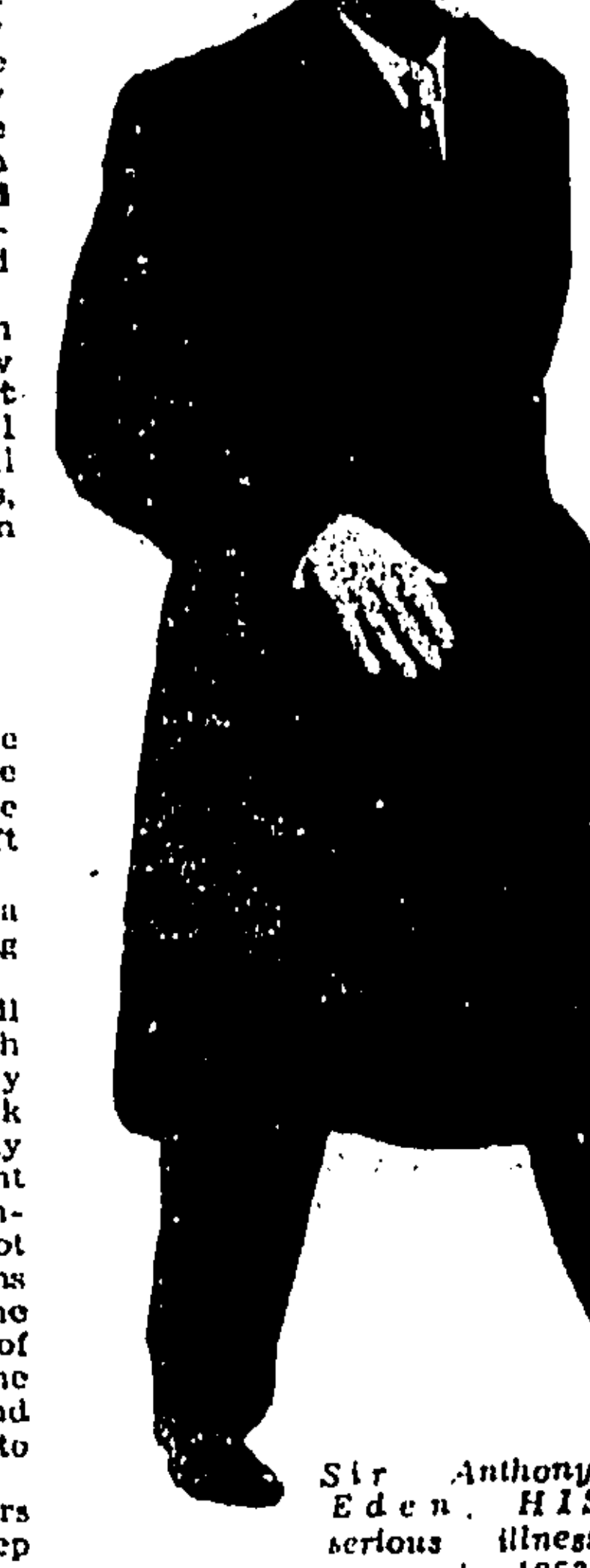
By the Right Hon.
HERBERT MORRISON
C.H., M.P.

Ernest Bevin used to go to bed at a reasonable hour—perhaps as early as 10 p.m. But he was called at 5 a.m. to start his day's work.

Sir Stafford Cripps followed roughly the same routine. He aimed to get to bed by 9.30 p.m. or 10 p.m., and to be awakened at 4 a.m. or 5 a.m. He would then work at home before getting to his Ministry at 9 a.m.

In my own case, I preferred to work on until three or four in the morning. More than once, when I stayed at 11, Downing Street, I would see dawn breaking as I went to bed. The birds would be singing in St James's Park; and I would think, "It's all very well for you to sing, you have had a good night's sleep."

Then there is Sir Winston Churchill. He had his own system of shifts, of course. During the war he would often deliberately keep a meeting going until 1 a.m. or 2 a.m., and he would still be fresh while his colleagues yawned. Yet we knew



Sir Anthony Eden. His serious illness came in 1953.

that—by his system—he had been asleep in bed during the afternoon while the rest of us were working.

Nevertheless, even Sir Winston's rock-like constitution began to crack in 1953, when he took over the Foreign Office during Sir Anthony Eden's illness.

Compared with Ministers suffering strains like these, Disraeli and Gladstone—at their best—can be classed as men of leisure. Even Asquith and Balfour had a far easier time of it.

Solution

YET what can the nation do? How are we to solve this problem?

It is no use saying: "These men chose to be Ministers. They asked us to give them the job. If they want to work themselves silly, why should we worry?"

It is not a question of worrying about the Ministers themselves. It is not even a question of worrying about losing a number of valuable men through death or sickness. It is a question of the effect on their all-important work. A man suffering from strain or sickness may not be fit to take decisions involving war or peace, prosperity or ruin.

Then what action do I suggest?

First, I ask for a new attitude from the nation as a whole, from the ordinary electors who put the Ministers in office. Do not sneer if you read about a Minister taking things easily on holiday abroad, or if you see a Minister sitting in a railway compartment which has been entirely reserved for him. Instead take the view that he deserves every second of relaxation he can get.

Next there is the question of air-travel. Foreign conferences abroad—with a sea voy-

"Since 1945, eleven men have held Britain's top posts. I have seen only three or four of them escape the danger list."

age there and back—used to be one of the perks of a Minister's job.

But travel by air today has two serious drawbacks. The journey itself is tiring; and it is over before you have time to relax. A Minister may be working in Whitehall one day and be facing television cameras on the tarmac in New York or Geneva the next.

I see that the Chief Medical Officer of I.C.I. has recommended that to avoid strain—corporation executives should take at least one lap of their trips abroad by boat. The Government, I believe, should take his advice too.

Big enough

BUT nice holidays and comfortable travel will not solve the basic problem of a Minister's life today. They will not solve the problem of too few men chasing too much work.

What can be done? Should we have more Ministers?

Certainly not. The total number is big enough already. The Scottish Office, for example, is shamefully congested with Ministers.

The trouble at the moment is the way the work is shared. Every Department has at least one Minister of the Crown and one Junior Minister. Sometimes there are even two Junior Ministers, sometimes a Minister of State. Yet some senior Ministers will make all the decisions, answer almost all the Parliamentary questions, speak in all the debates on their departments' work—while the Junior Ministers grow almost desperate with frustration at having little of interest to do.

Share it!

OBVIOUSLY the Ministers of the future must share out their work increasingly among their junior colleagues.

And in Parliament the Opposition and back-bench M.P.s must be prepared to face the consequences. They must be prepared to curtail their protests when a Junior Minister at times answers a debate in the place of his chief.

The full-ranking Minister, of course, will still take final responsibility for everything done in his department; but the Opposition must be prepared not to press this principle to the utmost when it is the Junior Minister who has slipped.

Share out the work: more power to the Junior Ministers—the prescription will strain some of our Parliamentary ideas at first.

BUT WHICH IS WORSE—to place a strain on our Parliamentary methods? Or to strain the minds and muscles of our chief Ministers until they drop?



ROUND ONE

A 7 LB CHALLENGE TO EVERYONE

By TREVOR EVANS



NORMALLY one doesn't talk about work—even someone else's work—around. It offends our traditions. Too bad. I make no apology—for suddenly I find myself in a situation where I cannot keep quiet.

And all because of a book dropped on my desk. Dropped is the right word. It weighs 7 lb. It is the sort of book most people would put on the shelf without opening, so forbidding is its massiveness.

But this book filled me with fascinating melancholy. It is the story of Germany since the war, told by Germans with a pride that would be arrogant if it were not justified.

It is called "Germany's Comeback." Publisher William S. Boas and his team present this volume to the Western world to tell them how lucky we are to have Western Germany as an ally. Herr Boas, in his foreword, refers to the "German Miracle" with Teutonic modesty.

Let's be fair to the Germans. They have a right to be proud of themselves.

And we have a duty to ourselves to study how they have done what they have in these last nine years, for we will be the principal sufferers of their continued progress.

Ever heard of Dr. Ludwig Erhard? He was born 59 years ago at Fuerth, Bavaria. He has always been a professional economist. He lost his job as director of the Nuremberg Institute for the study of economic trends in 1942 because he refused to join the Nazi Party.

For the rest of the war he became an "independent economic adviser." But now he is the Federal Minister of Economics, and in this time he gets the biggest bouquet of all for Germany's postwar recovery.

It was Professor Erhard who created the new German "social free market" policy. This encourages competition, yet imposes the duty of providing employment. But at one point, he says, "a minimum"

Erhard cut taxation to help firms finance their own reconstruction. He appealed to entrepreneurs to keep their prices down, and this book claims his appeal was successful. Laws were passed to prevent cartels and monopolies.

And now they claim that everyone, or nearly everyone, is better off than before the war.

The number working in industry rose by 40 percent, wages and salaries doubled, general turnover tripled, and export turnover increased seven times.

There has been an increase in real wages, so that the vast majority of the workers are far better off than ever before.

This volume concedes: "Civil servants, salaried employees, pensioners, and part of the professional classes were not able to benefit to the same extent from the free market policy."

It will be an important task of the coming years to ensure that they come in for a proper share.

This book claims: "The object of the free market policy is not the creation of a social Welfare State, where all citizens live on the charity of the Government, but the establishment of a prosperous State, in which every citizen is in a position to acquire private property with which to shield himself and his family from distress and make provision for the future, and to participate actively in economic life by saving, taking out insurance, or investing in securities."

This tome further claims: "Even Erhard's political enemies now acknowledge the bright sides and successes of his policy and are about to abandon their ideas of a controlled economy."

The German Socialists have also espoused the principles of free competition and efficiency. Make no mistake, there is no contented self-satisfaction in Germany. Their recovery is a new story.

vously the new springboard for further achievements.

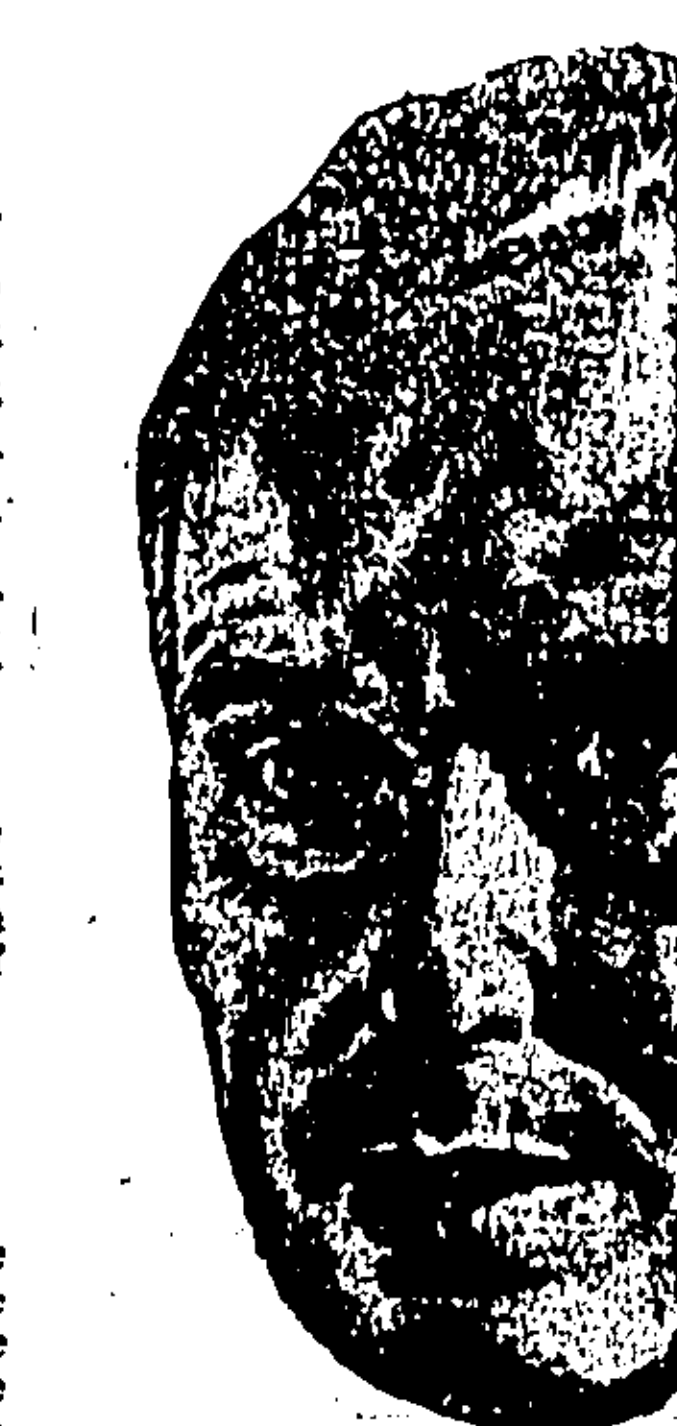
With startling candour their experts talk in this 788-page book of their next plans to invade the market of Europe, the dollar countries, and beyond the Iron Curtain, particularly in the Far East, without, of course, contaminating their democratic principles.

And as for Germany's future defence expenditure, that must be prepared to "harmonise with a continually rising standard of living."

Dr Erhard himself gives the clue to what is probably the secret of Germany's success. He says: "It was no miracle but the result of the honest efforts of a whole people."

It makes one envious. I am forced to wonder whether Germans are temperamentally destined to benefit from losing wars.

Herr Boas, the publisher, seems to have had this in mind when he wrote: "A people which has suffered so precipitous a fall as the Germans in 1945 may yet derive great strength from the complete collapse of its national and political life, strength which may lead it out of want, and towards now and helpful friendships, for he who helps himself will not fail to help others to help him."



TREVOR EVANS

IN NASSER'S CLUTCH: TONS OF AMMO FROM BRITAIN

From HUGH POND and DONALD WALKER

THERE is another prize within Nasser's grasp—the Suez Canal Zone, biggest military base in the world, from which the last British troops pulled out in June.

The only Britons there now are civilians, who maintain the base installations and look after its materials.

And if the Egyptian Army moved in, they could not lift a

finger to prevent seizure of the vast stores and facilities.

When Suez Contractors, the management organisation representing six British firms, moved in last year they took over 50,000 tons of ammunition, 300,000 tons of ordnance and engineering stores, 2,000 military vehicles, 30 locomotives, and 100 railway wagons.

Reconditioned ammunition, military stores, and vehicles are drawn from this dump to supply the British forces which have moved to Cyprus.

What else is there in the zone? Power stations, accommodation for 50,000 troops, railways, ports, and huge workshops.

There are the former R.A.F. bomber and fighter bases. There is enough material ready for the taking to equip a large army.

The 500 tanks include 200 old American Shermans and 100 Valentines, many of them doubtful runners, 40 modern Centurions supplied under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, and about 100 outdated Czech light T-34s.

The artillery is mostly British 25-pounders and 17-pounder anti-tank guns.

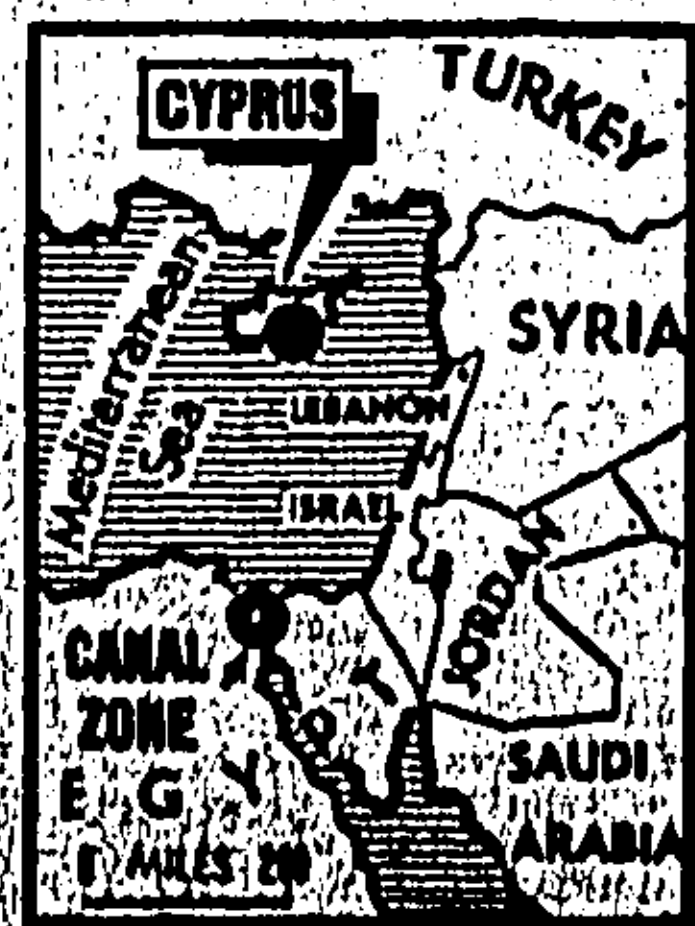
AIR FORCE—this is predominantly Russian equipped, with 150 MIG fighters and about 50 Illyushin-28 bombers.

Other planes: 80 Meteors and Vampires, and one squadron of slow Halifax bombers.

In fighting abilities, the Egyptians have improved since the Israel-Arab conflict, say Western intelligence sources.

But they claim that the Israeli soldier is still more than a match for any Arab trooper—and Israel can mobilise 250,000 men in 48 hours.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



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BIRTH

MALE—To Aiselle and Cedric of
the Matilda Hospital on 16th
August, 1956, a son, Christopher
Stephen.

MUSICAL

LATEST SELECTION of children's
45rpm records consisting of musical
stories, folklore, opera and music
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has a collection of 100,000 stamps.
From 20 cents each upwards.
An entirely new series, South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
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STAMP ALBUMS—“Collection
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and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
s.s. “MEINAM”

are hereby notified that their cargo
will be discharged into the Hong
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd.'s godown where it will be
at consignees' risk and subject to
the wharf's terms and conditions of
storage, and where delivery may be
obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the godown for examination by
consignees and the company's surveyors.
Messrs Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on Monday, 20th August,
1956.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godown and
all goods remaining undelivered
after the 21st August, 1956, will
be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before the 13th September, 1956,
or they may not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

Hong Kong, 16th August, 1956.

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advertising should be
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FRANCO PLANS RETURN OF MONARCHY Prince As Symbol Of Harmony And Compromise

Madrid, Aug. 16.

Twenty years after the Nationalist
rising of July 18, 1936, a group of 37 men
are in search of a permanent political
solution for Spain's regime under General
Franco.

After 20 years in power,
General Franco is, in his cau-
tious, methodical way, seeking
to find a political bridge to
take the regime back to
normalcy.

General Franco sticks placidly
to the plan he has been
working on during the past ten
years to restore the monarchy
in Spain in the person of
Prince Juan Carlos, 17-year-
old grandson of Spain's last
monarch, King Alfonso XIII.

The 37-man commission ap-
pointed by General Franco in
June 17 last and which has
the long title of “Comisión de
Ordenación Fundamental y
Relaciones entre Estado y
Movimiento” has the task of
deciding how, if General
Franco dies or retires—he is
now 63 and in good health—the
nation can continue with-
out major upheavals.

VETERAN BISHOP

The commission includes the
veteran Bishop of Madrid,
Mr. Eljo Garay, who has
been a bishop under the Mon-
archy, Republic and General
Franco's regime; the Captain-
General of Spain, General
Miguel Rodrigo; one of Calat-
onia's leading industrial figures,
Senor Miguel Mateu; the promi-
nent intellectual, Senor
Pedro Luis Estruga; and
Antonio Tovar, the left-wing of
the Falange Party as represented
by Senor Arrese and its
right-wing represented by
Senor Fernandez-Cuesta.

General Franco, who has
just returned from his usual
sailor-fishing excursion which
he makes each summer, is
clearly aiming at a formula
which will keep in harmony
after his departure the main
forces in Spain, namely, the
Monarchists, the Catholic
Church, the Falange Party, the
Army, the labour unions and
the new industrial and trading
middle class.

The Army has less force than
it used to have in the nation.
The Army officers are no
longer drawn exclusively from
upper-class families. The low
pay of the Army today means
that more officers now come
from lower-middle-class, or
even working-class, families.
Spinalists speak of the “pro-
letarianisation” of the Army.

There will be some redun-
dancy of Army officers as a
result of the Moroccan inde-
pendence.

AN EMPIRE

With their 7,000,000 or-
ganised members, 200,000 shop
stewards, 30,000 provincial
union officials, and administering
thousands of millions of
pesetas annually belonging to
the welfare societies which they
sponsor, the labour unions to-
day form an empire within the
nation, even if they have
not the arms, as has the Army,
there is no doubt that they are
going to play a decisive role in
the future shaping of Spain.

In theory, the unions are con-
trolled at the top by the State.
In actual fact neither the
Cabinet, nor the Ministers of
Labour, nor the Falange Party,
have been successful in con-
trolling them. They go very
much their own way.

Then the Catholic Church
has enormous influence in Spain
today. There is probably no
nation in the world where the
Church holds such power. Key-
figure of the Catholics is Senor
Fernando Martin-Sanchez Julia, who
has been a cripple for 25 years. He
wields considerable power in
many Catholic lay organiza-
tions.

A man such as Martin-Sanchez
Julia can swiftly mobilise ex-
perts in any department of the
national life. It was he who
sponsored the preparation of the
“Robert Plan” in 1945, as
future Prime Minister of a
predominantly Catholic cabinet.
They do not see why “Catholic
Spain” should not produce the
equivalent of an Adenauer or a
De Gasperi.

Now, winds are blowing in
Valencia. The prevailing politi-
cal policy of Senor Fernandez-
Cuesta, has been replaced by the
more dynamic and crusading
spirit of Senor Jose Luis Arrese,
whilst the Falange Party's second
man, Senor Salas Larrazolo,

Falange is a loose organiza-
tion; it lacks cohesion. But it
does have large numbers of
young people trained in
Falange doctrines and experi-
enced in local government.

Like the labour unions, it
dislikes the idea of a mon-
archy. It would regard the
enthroning of Don Juan as
turning back the clock
of Spain; but it is ready
to bargain about accepting
Prince Juan Carlos in the more
or less distant future.

Rather, Falange believes that
the presidential type of reg-
ime, with full powers of Presi-
dent and Head of the State
united in one man, would be
best.

PROMINENT MEN

The Monarchists count a num-
ber of prominent figures in their
ranks. There is Count de los
Andes, an aristocrat; Count
Ruiz-Guadalupe, a wealthy shipowner,
the Duke of Maano, a writer,
Senor Gil Robles, a corporation
lawyer.

The majority of the Mon-
archists would like to see the
present regime disappear and be
replaced by a parliamentary-
style monarchy under Don
Juan. But they may settle
eventually to accept Prince Juan
Carlos and a political compro-
mise.

The industrial and trading
class, which has grown from a
weakling force to an important
factor in the national life since
1939, is less interested in ideas
than in facts.—China Mail
Special.



Nuclear Test Aircraft

Australia Building Big Dam

Sydney, Aug. 16.

Work has begun on the
foundations of a 200 ft high
dam—the largest in the southern
hemisphere—at Tumut Pond
in Australia's Snowy Mountains.

The American contracting
group Kaiser-Walsh-Perini-
Raymond is building the dam.

The Tumut River has been
diverted through a 24ft tunnel,
200 ft long.

A coffer dam of earth and
rock has been built to prevent
water running over the dam
site. Another dam has been
built downstream to stop water
backing up.

Engineers expect concrete
work on the main dam, to hold
more than eight times the
amount of water in Sydney
Harbour, to begin in December.

The contract for more than
£25,000,000 (£20,000,000 ster-
ling) is the biggest of its kind
in Australia.—China Mail
Special.

The USA's Convair NB-36
intercontinental bomber, seen
for the first time as the
world's first aircraft to fly
with an operating atomic
reactor aboard. This is the
NB-36H airborne nuclear
reactor tested with which
the Fort Worth, Texas, plant
of Convair Division of Gen-
eral Dynamics Corporation
has been carrying out research
into atomic-powered aer-
oplanes. When the reactor is
turned on, effects of radiation
upon instruments, equipment
and the machine's airframe
are measured.—Express Photo.

US Lost Rubber In Dummy H-Bomb Attack

New York, Aug. 16.

Last month's mock H-bomb
attack on the US theoretically
knocked out 40 per cent of
America's rubber producing
facilities, Rubber World said to-
day.

The publication made this
estimate in warning of the
vulnerability of the rubber in-
dustry to an all-out enemy at-
tack. It pointed out that 72
per cent of US rubber plants are
concentrated in strategic areas.

An attack on six of the 57
targets selected in the simulat-
ed attack would have
wiped out two-fifths of the
plants and personnel of the rub-
ber industry, the article in the
August issue said.

Robert G. S. Eastman, editor
of Rubber World, urged that
more attention be given to the
dispersal of future strategic
plants of all vital industries.—
United Press.

EQUAL PAY FOR SEXES

McBourne, Aug. 16.

The Australian Council of
Trade Unions has begun col-
lecting signatures for a national
petition for equal pay for sexes.

Federal arbitration court
wage awards give men a higher
rate than women.

When completed, the petition
will be presented to the Prime
Minister.

It will urge the Federal
Government to pay its own
employees equal pay and ask
for a conference between the
Federal and State governments
to obtain equal pay for every-
one.—China Mail Special.

Hungary Censors The Weather Forecast For May Day

Belgrade, Aug. 16.

A party of Yugoslav journalists who were
recently in Budapest have reported on their return
that on the eve of the May Day Parade, the
Hungarian Government-controlled newspapers
were not allowed to publish a weather forecast
propheying rain in case the population should stay
at home rather than turn out to cheer the
traditional parade.

They said that this criticism
of government control was
voiced at a meeting in the
Hungarian capital, at which it
was also complained that the
newspapers were not allowed to
give details of an earthquake
which shook Budapest during
the winter as it was considered
“harmful for the People's democ-
racy.”

opportunity to stop in Budapest
on their return.

POZNAN DISORDERS

The Yugoslav press has since
had full reports on criticisms of
the present Hungarian regime,
particularly those voiced in the
Sender Petofi Club.

Newspapers here reported
anxiety that the Poznan dis-
orders in Poland would be made
the pretext in Hungary for put-
ting the clock back to Stalinism.

It appeared, however, that a
different section of the popula-
tion was venting opposition to
the Government in Hungary
than in Poland. While in Poland
they were workers, in Budapest
the Petofi meetings were attend-
ed mainly by intellectuals and
by Party members.

Moreover, a latent opposition
already existed in Hungary
round the figure of Mr Imre
Nagy, dismissed as Premier last
year for “right deviationism.”

SUPPORTED

Many of his policies resembled
those of President Tito in
Yugoslavia, and he was re-
garded with sympathy here.

But Yugoslav leaders were care-
ful not to voice any public any
support for him, which could be
interpreted as interference in
Hungarian internal affairs.

The press here has said that
Mr Nagy, who normally lives in
retirement under police super-
vision, still has well-wishers
among influential party mem-
bers. When he celebrated his
last birthday, numerous black
official saloons came called at his
house and their occupants
brought greetings.

According to Belgrade news-
papers, Mr Rakosi and other
government leaders were direct-
ly criticized during meetings at
the Petofi Club.

Speakers described the regime
as “gendarmist—bureaucratic”
and said that the people had lost
confidence in the leadership.

BOOED

At one of the meetings, part
of a series which have been go-
ing on for several months, Mr
Morton Horvath, a member of
the Hungarian Communist Party
Central Committee and editor of
the official daily newspaper
Szabad Nép, and described by
the press here as a “well-known
Stalinist”—was reported to have
been booed and prevented from
speaking in defence of the
Government.

In contrast, ten minutes fer-
vent applause greeted the ap-
pearance of the widow of Mr
Lazlo Rajk, former Foreign
Minister executed for “Titoism
and plotting against the State in
1949.”

DISTRUSTED

She told the meeting that she
had spent five years in a prison
which was worse than the pris-
ons in pre-war Hungary, and
that all this time she had not
been allowed to see her child,
who was five months old when
she was arrested.

Dr Lajos János, a leading
physicist, was reported to have
said during the discussion that,
although a Vice-President of the
Hungarian Government's
Nuclear Commission, he had
been distrusted by the Govern-
ment, like many other scientists,
and was not even informed
officially where uranium had
been found in Hungary.—China
Mail Special.

DO BIRDS SPREAD DISEASES?

Singapore, Aug. 17.
A British bacteriologist, Pro-
fessor J. H. Hale, leaves to-
day for Jerusalem to find out if
birds played a part in spread-
ing virus diseases.

Professor Hale, head of the
Bacteriological Department of
the University of Malaya, told
reporters yesterday he hoped
to find the answer in Somalia.
“Accompanied by a technical
assistant,” Professor Hale said he
would spend about five weeks in
Borneo.

“We think that birds may
possibly play some part in the
spread of many-borne diseases,”
Professor Hale stated.
“From there we shall be col-
lecting birds and investigating
them for viruses and bacteria.”
He said that he had been in-
formed that there were many
birds in the area.

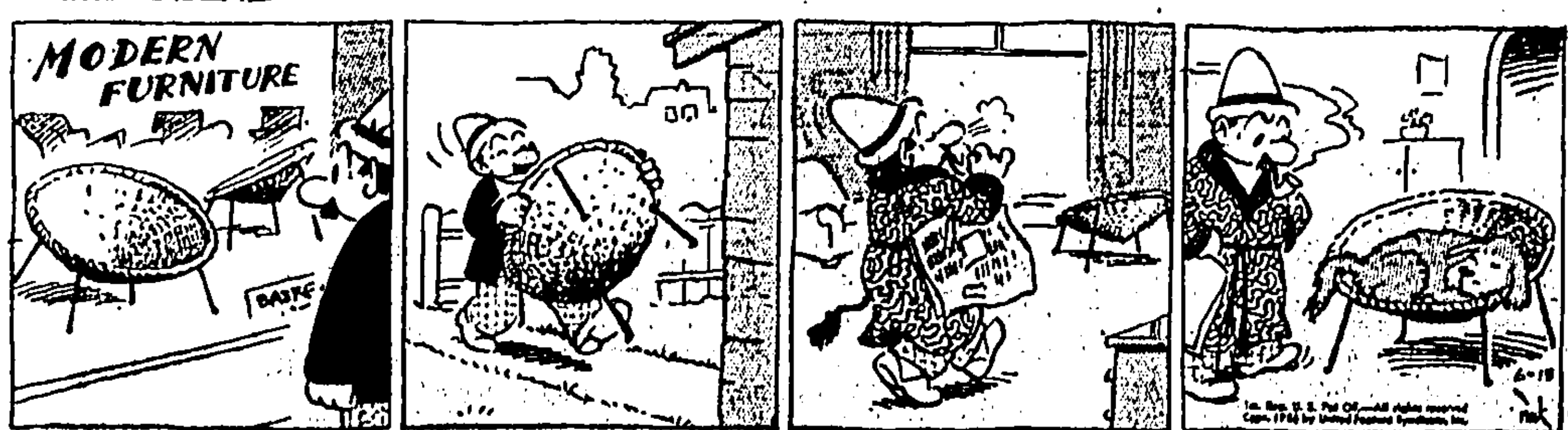
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mlk



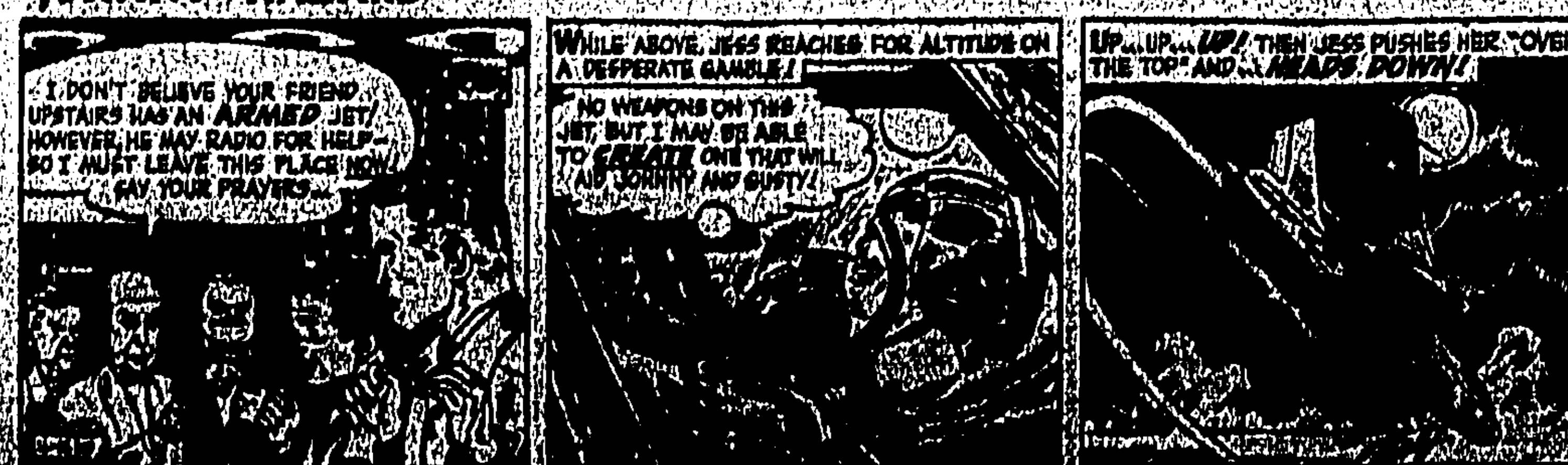
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

SUEZ BLUES GO: SHARES RISE

New York Cotton Market In Doldrums

BLUE CHIPS LEAD RECOVERY
BETTER NEWS FROM EGYPT
& LONDON HELPS SENTIMENT

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

A pronounced upswing in prices and activity shook the share market free of the Suez blues yesterday.

Led by Blue chips, prices climbed back almost to the levels of August 2, wiping out almost all last week's losses.

Why the rise? Brokers believe it is the better news from Egypt where Colonel Nasser appears to be adopting a more conciliatory attitude.

The London market after registering widespread losses at the end of last week, steadied on Monday and developed a better tendency on Tuesday.

Canal Shares Higher

Suez Canal Company shares were quoted higher on the Paris Bourse on Tuesday and Oil Shares were marked up. All this possibly helped sentiment in Hongkong.

Also the American T/T rate has fallen on the local market from \$0.10 at the end of last week to a low of \$0.02 yesterday, which might have discouraged buying on the gold market and turned interest towards the share market again.

There are high hopes in the House Street now that Colonel Nasser has decided to send a special observer to London for the Suez Canal conference, that some peaceful solution will be found.

Obviously investors will be watching this meeting very closely before extending their commitments and so it is possible that the market will turn sluggish next week pending some definite outcome.

Turnover Down

Turnover dropped sharply this week from \$6.28 million to \$4.14 million due very largely to the dull conditions earlier in the week. Turnover began falling off on Friday and declined to the \$400,000 mark on Monday.

It picked up to more than \$800,000 on Tuesday and topped \$1.0 million yesterday. Last week 21 shares were down with seven steady and only one up. This week the panel shows a tally of 15 up, 11 steady and only three lower.

As I mentioned earlier Utilities were the leaders in the

recovery which got underway on Wednesday.

Trains picked up 30 cents to close at \$24.10. Yammahs, \$2 to \$11.10, 60 cents to \$24.20, partly paid, 40 cents to \$21.60. Electricity \$1 to \$31.4 and Telephone 60 cents to \$25.10. Elsewhere in the market: Unions added \$10 to close at \$995 but there was one sale at \$1,000.

Bank shares were sluggish and found difficulty rising above \$10.40. They closed down \$20.

Wharves and Docks were steady with Docks holding up well at \$41.10. The market moved fractionally higher. In the Land section, most counters moved higher with land companies optimistic about the prospects of the rent increase bill going through with little change.

Industrials Higher

Industrials were all marked slightly higher but Textiles and Investment companies were quiet and largely static.

I hear Nanyangs are doing very well and their order books are filled for several months ahead. This may be one share worth watching. It has been quiet for a long time and deserves a better rate than \$7.00 in the opinion of some brokers.

There have been one or two queries about Wheelock's annual meeting.

I learned yesterday that the chairman does not expect to return from the United Kingdom until late September/early October and that the meeting will not be held until October.

The shares moved up 10 cents yesterday. They have been down fractionally with the general market trend.

Rubber shares have been quiet and there is little change in prices. Here is a diary of the week:

Friday: Prices drifted fractionally lower. T/O: \$750,000.

Monday: Business on a restricted scale. T/O: \$407,000.

Tuesday: Some small gains but otherwise prices well maintained. T/O: \$885,000.

Wednesday: Prices hardened with better sentiment. T/O: \$480,000.

Thursday: Further recovery in the market with majority of shares trading on fresh gains. T/O: \$1,620,000.

TODAY'S SHARE PRICES

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$425,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares: Buyers Sellers Sales

HANKS: HK Bank 1615

INSURANCES: Union 995 40

SHIPPING: Wheelock 8.90 9 400 6 8.90

DOCKS, ETC: K. Wharf 67 1/2 41 1/2 500 14 10

LAND, ETC: HK Land 13.20 15.40 2500 15 30

UTILITIES: HK Light (N) 21.50 21.00 2100 21 50

RUBBER: Amalg. 1.45 1.50 6000 1 1.45

INDUSTRIALS: Cement 35 1/2 36 700 36

ROPE, ETC: Rope 12.80

WIRE: Wire 15.90 16.10

WIRELESS: Wireless 12

TEXTILES: Textiles 4.40

MISCELLANEOUS: Miscellaneous 7.00

INVESTMENTS: Investments 37.80

PAID: Paid 4.00

ALLIED: Allied 5.20 1000 5 5

INDUSTRIALS: Cement 35 1/2 36 700 36

ROPE, ETC: Rope 12.80

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★ The Share Market At A Glance ★

	July 19	July 25	Aug 2	Aug 9	Aug 16	Up or down
HK Bank	1670x4	1670x4	1670	1670	1670	down
London	478	478	46	478	478	steady
Union	990	995	990	985b	995	+50
Underwriters	8.85a	8.85a	8.85a	8.80a	8.80a	steady
Union Wheat	23.00b	23.00b	23.50b	24	23.50b	+10c
Wharlocks	9.15	9.30	9.10	8.80	8.80	steady
HK Wharf	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	steady
HK Dock	41.5b	42 1/2	42 1/2	41	41	+20c
Provident	14.50	14.70	14.00b	13.90	14.10	+30c
HK Hotels	14.50	15.80	15.40	15	15.30	+30c
HK Lands	60 1/2	69	67 1/2	67	67 1/2	+50c
Hampshire	20	20.30	20.20	20.20a	20	steady
HK Realty	1 1/2	1.525	1.475m	1.45	1.475	+2 1/2c
HK Trams	24.00	25	24.50	23.80	24.10	steady
Star Ferry	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	steady
Yamamah	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	+5c
Ch Lights (o)	22.30	22.40	22	21.20	21.60	+40c
Ch Lights (n)	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	+5c
Electric	25.90	25.80	25.20	24.50	25.10	+25c
HK Telephone	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36	+20c
G.I. Cement	16.80	16.70	16.30	15.80	16	+20c
Dairy Farm	12.50	12.70	12.40	11.80	12	+20c
A.N. Watson	25	25 1/2	25.40	25.40	25.40	steady
Lane Crawford	7.10a	7.05a	6.80a	6.75	6.70b	steady
Yangtze	6.25b	6.40a	6.35a	6.30a	6.20a	steady
United	11.40a	11.40a	11.20m	11.40a	10.60m	steady
HK & FE Inv	4.05ca	4.65	4.40a	4.45a	4.40a	steady
Textile Corp	7.60	7.70a	7.60a	7.50a	7.60a	steady
Nanyang						

Wall Street Stocks
Move In
Irregular Pattern

New York, Aug. 16.

Stock followed a generally irregular pattern today with only a handful of individual features to enliven the dealings which continued at a slow pace.

Turnover totalled 1,790,000 shares, 210,000 below yesterday and one of the lightest totals since July 2.

There were gains in steels, chemicals, old and metals, but industrial stock as a group closed off 0.51 on average when a late attempt at rally failed to hold.

Rails were down 0.40 in their average with declines running near 2 points in Santa Fe.

Utilities were steady. Steels held well on the late upturn and closings in the group showed gains of more than 2 points in Allegheny-Ludlum.

Oils Move Up

Oils with a stake in the Middle East moved up early in the day on optimism over outcome of the Suez Canal conference which began today in London.

Royal Dutch held a 2 point rise but Gulf finished with only a fractional gain. Midwestern Oil, Pure Oil, Shell and Atlantic Refining lost 3/4 to 1 1/2 points.

In metals, International Nickel featured with a gain of around 2, exdividend. General Dynamics was the feature in aircrafts, climbing sharply in active trading. The when-

issued common rose nearly 2 points in the second more than 3 in the second and third spots on the active list.

Motors were slightly lower. New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,720,000.

American Stock Exchange volume was 810,000 shares. Dow-Jones closing averages:

30 Industrials 617.19

20 rails 165.33

15 utilities 181.90

10 steels 144.84

10 chemicals 144.84

Comm. future price index 104.50

Consolidated index 424.90

Moody's index

Closing Prices

Alcoa Inc. 30 1/2

Aluminum 30 1/2

Amalg. 1.45

American Airlines 30 1/2

American Cable & Tel. 30 1/2

American Cyanamide Co. 30 1/2

Am. Mach. & Tool 30 1/2

Armco Steel 30 1/2

Armstrong 30 1/2

Aviation 30 1/2

Baldwin 30 1/2

Baldwin-Lima-Ham. 30 1/2

Beaumont & Co. 30 1/2

Benjamin 30 1/2

Borden (Tite) Co. 30 1/2

Burgess & Niles 30 1/2

Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

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Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

Case (J. I.) Co. 30 1/2

WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, Aug. 16. The No. 1 RSS rubber futures contract today closed 40 to 50 points lower with sales of 20 contracts.

The standard contract closed 30 to 50 points lower with no sales reported.

The rex contract closed 30 to 50 points lower with sales of 70 contracts.

Closing prices:

No. 1 RSS

Sept. 30.50

Dec. 34.50

Standard contract

Sept. 34.50

Dec. 33.50

Mar. 31.50

May 30.50

July 29.50

Sept. 28.50

Rex contract

Sept. 35.00

Nov. 33.75

Jan. 31.50

Mar. 30.50

May 29.50

July 28.50

Sept. 27.50

The market was dull as most

traders awaited further developments at the London meeting in the Suez Canal situation. Spot No. 1 RSS was quoted nominally at 35 1/2 cents a pound.

SINGAPORE

The market steadied after a slightly lower opening on little buying from up-country. Later, prices fluctuated very narrowly with no particular tendency developing. There was some trade support at lower levels particularly three sheets.

Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Sept. 30 1/2-30 3/4

Oct. 30 1/2-30 3/4

Nov. 30 1/2-30 3/4

Dec. 30 1/2-30 3/4

No. 2 rubber per lb. Sept. 30 1/2-30 3/4

Oct. 30 1/2-30 3/4

Nov. 30 1/2-30 3/4</

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SHEAFFER'S
Skrip

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Marcel Acquires A New Verb

HIS name was Marcel. He was young, pleasant-looking, French by birth, and by occupation a student engaged in studying the English language, English, and its natives.

On this afternoon, Marcel's research had taken him from stuffy lecture-halls and reading rooms into the open air. He lay sprawled on the grass in Hyde Park, and through eyes that tended to droop, watched the parade of nannies and loafers, children, dogs, and men about town, that then and there constituted London and England.

Buses dinged in the distance like bees. Marcel, his head cushioned on a suitcase, full of his books and papers, found it hard to keep awake. He was just dropping off to sleep when he heard a voice and realised that someone had sat down beside him.

THE ONLY THING MIND showing me what you've got in that case," Marcel's neighbour asked. Marcel roused and raised himself. He opened the case. "Not very interesting. I'm afraid," he said.

"I'm a police officer," his neighbour said. Marcel raised his handsome eyebrows. "This is the only thing in the case," he said, and took a book from the case.

"This is the only thing I done wrong," he went on, and proffered the book, which was literally stamped with the mark of ownership of a public library.

NOT THAT VERB THE plain clothes policeman studied the mark. "This is a reference book," he said. "You had no right to take it from the library, had you?"

"I was reading it," Marcel said.

"Yes, but to take it away, when it says quite clearly you're not allowed to, is stealing, isn't it?"

Marcel shrugged. "I was reading it," he said again. "I'm afraid," said the policeman, "you'll have to come along with me."

At Bow Street next morning, Marcel was charged with stealing a book valued at 18s. from the public library. He pleaded not guilty. "I don't agree with that verb 'to steal,'" he said.

I WAS SURPRISED THE story was told to Mr. R. H. Blundell, first by a librarian who identified the book, then by the police. Marcel went into the witness-box.

"I read many books," he said. "The day I took this there were many books on the table—six or seven books of English, and French, and Italian poetry. I was very surprised to find I had put my hand on the wrong book. But I had no intention to steal," he said, "and that is why I do not like that verb to be employed."

SOMETHING NEW "Well, you've only yourself to blame for being here," said the magistrate, "but I'm not satisfied that you intended to steal. This case is dismissed. Marcel left his chin upon his hands, his elbow on the dock rail. He stood there looking thoughtful, as if he were considering the verb "to dismiss" and was none too happy about its use.

"This way, please," said the clerk, and Marcel at last was brought back from his reverie. He left the court and his look suggested that he had not found the morning unprofitably spent.

He had learned a little more about the English and, perhaps, had acquired a new verb.

BRITISH POLICE CHIEF DETAINED

Karachi, Aug. 16. Sir Gilbert Grace, twice decorated for his services to the British Empire, was under virtual house arrest today and under treatment by physicians who said he was suffering from a severe nervous breakdown.

Formerly Inspector-General of the Police here, Sir Gilbert went on sick leave on Monday in the midst of a Government investigation of alleged Police malpractices.

A guard of plain clothes detectives was stationed around his fifth floor suite in a luxury hotel here, and Police said they would arrest him if he attempted to leave the country.

Sir Gilbert, a close friend of President Iskander Mirza, had headed the Karachi Police force since partition.

He was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1934 and a Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1945.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Let's pick this stuff carefully so Dad won't miss anything—you know how miserable he is when some of his prized vegetables are gone!"

HK Regt Promotions

The Government Gazette this morning announced the following promotions in the Hongkong Regiment—

Lieut. C.W. Norris and Lieut. G. Hampton to be Captains; Second Lieut. Sun Hong, R.A. Percin and M.G. Storer to be Lieutenants; Sgt. Terence McCausland Chamberlain to be Second Lieutenant.

Capt. I.M. Lighthart has been posted to the Royal Hongkong Defence Force Reserve of Officers.

The Gazette also notified the promotion of Writer John Cecil Whiman to Probationary Acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Pilot Officer J.A. Caley of the Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force has resigned his commission, it was further notified.

Hairy Ape-Men Reported Seen In Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 17. Abominable hairy ape-men who hit the world headlines two years ago, are reported to have made a new appearance in the Slim River area in South Perak, Malaya, on August 5, according to reports reaching here.

At dawn on that day, two teen-age Chinese sisters, who were going to work, rubber tapping, on the verge of the densely forested Serigada River region, saw three hairy four-foot high human-like beings. Two were males, one was a female.

The girls said they were covered with long, matted hair, had long fingernails and were walking upright; with their hands wobbling widely.

As they were suddenly strolling towards them and waving at them as if they wanted to ask them something, the Chinese girls screamed and flew in panic.

Slaughtering Regulation

The Gazette this morning announced that the Governor in Council had made regulations empowering the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to give directions to the owner, or person having charge of a diseased animal or bird, for slaughtering it.

The regulations are cited as the Public Health (Animals and Birds) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1956.

The explanatory note states: Regulation 35 of the Public Health (Animals and Birds) Regulations empowers the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to cause any diseased animal or bird to be slaughtered. There is no provision obliging the owner or person having charge of the animal or bird concerned to co-operate in the slaughter and it is considered that such a provision is desirable.

The new regulation 35 substituted by these regulations accordingly empowers the Director to give directions to the owner or person having charge and requires that the animal or bird to be slaughtered shall be dealt with in accordance with such directions.

Failure to comply with such directions would render the animal or bird liable to forfeiture under section 9 of the Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance, Chapter 139, and, if forfeited, no compensation for slaughter would be payable.

CARRIED STICKS

Reports about these strange creatures came from other sources. Three Indian adult males, lappers, working some miles away, also spotted them. They stated the jungle creatures carried short sticks, were entirely naked and had their faces and bodies hidden by long hair.

This is the third time prehistoric tree-men have been reported to haunt Malaya. The first time was in 1934. A colony of ape-men was said to be living in tree-branch shelters about 30 miles from Batu Anam, in Johore State. They were described then as having bushy eyebrows, long fangs and as wearing loin cloth. In January, 1954, the abominable jungle-men were reported to have been seen in South Perak.

Officials were and are still sceptical about the reports. "They are probably mere apes," they said.—France-Press.

Drove Without Licence

A 10-year-old sailor Martin Butler Booth, of HMS Tamar, charged with driving a car without a licence and without third party risk insurance, was fined \$100 on the first charge and cautioned on the second by Mr. F. X. D'Almada at Central this morning.

Samuel Chinn, 57, of The Used Motors, 103 Jaffe Road, charged with allowing an unlicensed driver to drive the car and to drive it without third party insurance, was cautioned on both charges.

The Prosecution said a private car was stopped at the junction of Sing Wo Road and Valley Road on Wednesday afternoon. When questioned, Booth, who was at the wheel, admitted he had no driving licence. Chinn was sitting next to Booth at the time.

\$14 Mill Surplus For April

Government revenue for the month of April this year totalled \$42,665,842.32, and expenditure totalled \$28,585,897.18, according to figures given in this morning's Gazette.

The general revenue balance as at April 1 was \$31,439,144.57. As at April 30, the revenue balance was \$325,612,999.70.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.03, Stock Market; 6.30, Children's Hour; 6.50, Popularity Poll; 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 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